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# ROSS-ON-WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970



## Contents

Staff	2
Introduction	3
History	5
Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	
General Statistics	6
Population Changes	8
Births	10
Deaths	12
Vital Statistics	16
Causes of Death	18
Section B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area	20
Section C. Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases	
Infectious Diseases	21
Tuberculosis	23
Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	25
Section E. Housing	28
Section F. Inspection and Supervision of Food	29
Factories Act	31
Annual Report of Meteorological Officer	

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### Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss a subject which was touched on in passing in the Introduction to last year's Report and which follows on naturally from that Introduction.

### Population Explosion

In 1650 the population of the world was 500 million, in 1850 1,000 million, in 1930 2,000 million, that is to say the first doubling took 200 years, the second 80. It has not yet reached 4,000 million, but due to greatly reduced mortality at all ages and particularly in infancy, in the underdeveloped world since the war, the present doubling time is about 35 years. If present trends continue, the decrease in the doubling time will continue to accelerate. 40% of the people of the underdeveloped world are under 15 years of age, and as these reproduce themselves in the next twenty years there will be the most spectacular growth in population yet experienced, with half as many again prospective parents at the end of the twenty years as at the beginning.

The population explosion is the result of medical technology, of death control exported by the developed world to the underdeveloped world. For example, in Ceylon the death rate at all ages fell from 22 in 1945 to 8 in 1968, as the result of control of malaria by DDT, and in the period 1940-50 death rates fell by 23% in Jamaica, 43% in Formosa, and 46% in Puerto Rico, and 24% in a sample of eighteen underdeveloped countries, as a result of control of cholera, malaria, smallpox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. So long as the birth rate exceeds the death rate the population will continue to grow, and these spectacular reductions in death rate have not been accompanied by similar reductions in birth rate.

Doubling times in the underdeveloped world range from 20 to 35 years. Examples of these are 31 years in Indonesia, 28 in Nigeria, 24 in Kenya and Turkey, 22 in Brazil, 20 in Costa Rica and the Philippines, and 19 in El Salvador. And every time a population doubles, food, power, transport, teachers, administrators, must be doubled too, just to keep standards at their previous level. But the people of the underdeveloped world have heard about the way of life in the developed world, and have seen it in magazines and films, and even on the television. They are not going to be happy with their present standards. Well, they are not going to be happy. A better name for the underdeveloped world would be the never to be developed world.

By contrast, in the developed world, doubling times range from 50 to 200 years. Examples of these are 175 years in Austria, 140 in Britain, 117 in Italy, 88 in Denmark, Norway, Poland and Spain, and 63 in Japan, Russia, and the United States. This is not to say that these countries do not have their problems. Most of them are overpopulated, by the criterion that they do not produce enough food to feed their populations. (At present they can buy food but when the food is no longer there they will not be able to do so). They also have a serious problem of population distribution with increasing overcrowding of the cities leading to increase in traffic congestion, slums, crime, unrest, and related problems.

The most urgent problem however is the problem of food. For the first time the food requirements of the increased world population exceeded world food production about 1958. Large transfers of food began to be made from the developed world to the underdeveloped world. With the increasing scarcity of food, economic laws of supply and demand began to operate in the underdeveloped world, with the bringing into production of marginal lands and reduced yields per acre. However, the resultant increase in food production kept pace with the increase in demand until 1965, when agricultural disasters, surely at least in part due to the methods adopted to increase/



to increase production, wiped out this increase, and since that date there has been less to eat per head. Only ten countries in 1966 produced more than they ate, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Canada, France, New Zealand, Rumania, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States. All the rest, including the giants of China, India, and Russia, had to import food.

In the thirteen years from 1967 to 1980 the population of India is expected to rise by 200 millions. The mothers are already there, they are just not old enough to bear children. If India can't feed her population now, and there is not enough food in the world now, where is the food for that 200 million coming from?

In other parts of the world the situation is as serious, perhaps nowhere more than in the Catholic countries of Latin America. For example in Colombia the doubling time is 22 years. Before the arrival of death control a woman could expect to have two or three children survive to reproductive age if she went through ten pregnancies. Now medical technology keeps seven or eight of the ten alive, and where is the food coming from to feed them? In Costa Rica in 1966 half the population was under 15 years of age, and the doubling time was 20 years. In 1986 the population will be twice as great as in 1966. Where is the food coming from?

It is very hard to see any solution to the problem other than massive famines, which may occur within the next ten years. There will be more use of marginal land with consequent deterioration in yield per acre, and there will be the temptation to increase production by unsound methods which will lead to the permanent destruction of the land, or at least to damage which will take decades or even centuries to restore. There is nothing new about this. In the cradles of civilisation in the Middle East, deserts now occupy in many places what were once rich and productive farmlands. In Britain, the ploughing up of marginal land during the war had to be discontinued to prevent massive soil erosion. In the United States today, the agricultural value of the best farmland is declining at the rate of 1% per year, due to the methods adopted to obtain maximum production. We need not look to the sea to provide the extra food needed. The combination of overfishing and pollution makes it likely that the supply of fish will decline rather than increase. Western Europe is going to be very grateful for the surplus of agricultural production in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, which may tide things over until stability is achieved, if in fact stability is going to be achieved. But it will be increasingly difficult for these countries to send their food to us rather than to the starving in the underdeveloped world.

For Britain the implications are clear. We must continue to try to expand our agriculture, producing for maximum output the types of food appropriate to our soil and climate, which we can produce in greatest quantity, and using methods which will retain, or if possible improve, the fertility of the soil. And we must try to set an example in greatly increased advocacy, publicity, and facilities, for contraception, remembering that if the developed world does not achieve a stable population level it has no right to demand of the underdeveloped world that it should do so.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health



### Ross-on-Wye

The first mention of Ross is in 1016 when it was presented to the Bishopric of Hereford by Edmund Ironside. It remained the property of the See until the reign of Elizabeth I when it reverted to the Crown.

In 1086 at the time of the Domesday Survey Ross had an estimated population of about 130 persons and is known to have had at least one mill. The neighbouring woodlands were under Royal control.

A Market Charter granted in the reign of Stephen was confirmed by Henry III who also gave permission for four fairs to be held during the year. These charters established Ross as the local marketing centre and since this time the town has acted as a focal point for the collection and distribution of produce.

The town has developed on a dry Sandstone spur between the marshy valleys of the River Wye and the Rudhall Brook and opposite a suitable bridging point of the River Wye. Because it commands the gap between the Silurian inlier of the Woolhope Dome and the Carboniferous Plateau of the Forest of Dean, Ross has long been important as a route centre. The construction of Wilton Bridge in 1597, to replace an earlier wooden structure, perpetuated the convergence of routes on the right bank of the river. The Market House built in 1660 at the commercial centre of the town, is situated at the meeting point of routes from the four divergent regions served by Ross.

Closely associated with this importance as a local route and market centre has been the development of inns and posting facilities. In the latter part of the 18th century the Wye Tour (the journey by river southwards through the Symonds Yat gorge to Monmouth and Chepstow) became fashionable. This may be cited as the initial development of the town's tourist industry.

In the same century the canalisation of the River Wye and the resultant transporation of merchandise by barges is preserved in the name "The Docks" and in the extension of settlement down to the river's edge. The opening of the single track Hereford to Gloucester railway not only killed the canal trade but further changed the pattern of development. This railway period saw building in the quadrant between Gloucester Road and Broad Street and especially along Cantilupe Road and Station Street. At this time the population was said to be 4350 persons (1861).

Since this time the population has increased by over two thousand persons and the town has expanded outwards along the main radial roads; the expansion has been assisted by the provision of piped water and independence from river and well water. In addition to its agricultural and local marketing functions, a veneer of manufacturing industry has been incorporated into the town, and this together with the tourist industry has resulted in urban growth in contrast to the neighbouring agricultural communities.

Today Ross acts as a market centre, as a tourist resort, and as a centre for employment. Associated with these three major functions are the activities of the town as a route, shopping, banking, commercial, residential, and administrative centre.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss U.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross UD</u> 1969	<u>Ross UD</u> 1970	<u>E &amp; W</u> 1970
Area in acres	1,004	1,004	
Reistrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	6,570	6,570	48988000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	2,141	2,200	
Rateable value	£253,175	£261,486	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1055	£1090	
Live births			
Number	106	84	784482
Rate per 1000 population	16.1	12.8	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.5	9.5	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	2	0	10341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	18.5	0.0	13.0
Total live and still births	108	84	794823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	1	14269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	37.7	11.9	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	41.2	13.2	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	37.7	11.9	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	28.3	11.9	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	46.3	11.9	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.18
Deaths			
Number	89	79	575213
Rate per 1000 population	13.5	12.0	11.7



South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1969	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1970	<u>E &amp; W</u> 1970
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid year	37,560	37,380	48,988,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,506	12,719	
Rateable Value	£1,031,712	£1,058,567	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,299	£4,411	
Live births			
Number	556	483	784,482
Rate per 1000 population	14.8	12.9	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.5	5.6	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	8	7	10,341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.2	14.3	13.0
Total live and still births	564	490	794,823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	9	4	14,269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	16.2	8.3	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	15.7	8.8	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	21.3	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.8	6.2	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	7.2	4.1	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	21.3	18.4	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	1	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	2.04	0.18
Deaths			
Number	469	442	575,213
Rate per 1000 population	12.5	11.8	11.7

Ross U.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immi- gration
1949	5290							
1950	5280	10		83	81	2	12	
1951	5345		65	104	79	25		40
1952	5271	74		86	66	20	94	
1953	5285		14	106	102	4		10
1954	5310		25	93	98	- 5		30
1955	5320		10	75	95	-20		30
1956	5300	20		84	100	-16	4	
1957	5270	30		85	98	-13	17	
1958	5290		20	86	86			20
1959	5330		40	90	94	- 4		44
1960	5390		60	108	72	36		24
1961	5570		180	107	94	13		167
1962	5700		130	112	71	41		89
1963	5780		80	101	96	5		75
1964	5970		190	102	74	28		162
1965	6110		140	109	73	36		104
1966	6270		160	117	94	23		137
1967	6390		120	95	84	11		109
1968	6520		130	96	77	19		111
1969	6570		50	106	89	17		33
1970	6570			84	79	5	5	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Immigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	40	4.0	892	89.2	899	89.9	- 7	- 0.7	47	4.7
1960-69	1240	124.0	1053	105.3	824	82.4	229	22.9	1011	101.1
1950-69	1280	64.0	1945	97.3	1723	86.2	222	11.1	1058	52.9
1970		0		84		79		5		- 5

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ross increased by 40, from 5,290 to 5,330, as a result of an excess of 7 deaths over births and a net immigration of 47. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,240 from 5,330 to 6,570, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1,011. The position is even more remarkable if the periods 1950-57 and 1958-69 are taken. During the period 1950-57 the population of Ross declined by 20, from 5,290 to 5,270, as a result of an excess of 3 deaths over births and a net emigration of 17. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1958-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,300 from 5,270 to 6,570 as a result of an excess of 225 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1075. This extraordinary turnaround was the result of the opening of the Sewage Disposal Works in December 1956, which enabled the virtual embargo on new house building in Ross, imposed by the Local Planning Authority as a result of pollution of the River Wye, to be lifted. These works are now overloaded and it is hoped to begin work in the course of next year to double their capacity.



South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ross U.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	34	42	76
Illegitimate	3	5	8
Total	37	47	84

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1



South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	248	208	456
Illegitimate	13	14	27
Total	261	222	483

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1		1
Total	4	3	7

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate			
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate			
Total	1	1	2

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks and under 1 Year		A g e												75 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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## South Herefordshire

## Deaths

[illegible]





Ross U.D.Vital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	83	15.7	15.9	3	34.9	22.6		2	24.1	29.6		0	0.00	0.86		82	15.3	11.6	
1951	104	19.5	15.5	7	63.1	23.0		1	9.6	29.7		0	0.00	0.75		79	14.8	12.5	
1952	86	16.3	15.3	3	33.7	22.7		2	23.3	27.6		0	0.00	0.67		66	12.5	11.3	
1953	106	20.1	15.5	4	36.4	22.4		2	18.9	26.8		1	9.09	0.71		102	19.3	11.4	
1954	93	17.5	15.2	3	31.3	23.5		7	75.3	25.4		0	0.00	0.65		98	18.5	11.3	
1955	75	14.1	15.0	3	38.5	23.2		3	40.0	24.9		0	0.00	0.60		95	17.9	11.7	
1956	84	15.8	15.7	2	23.3	22.9		1	11.9	23.7		0	0.00	0.52		100	18.9	11.7	
1957	85	16.1	16.1	2	23.0	22.5		0	0.0	23.1		0	0.00	0.45		98	18.6	11.5	
1958	86	16.3	16.4	2	22.7	21.5		1	11.6	22.5		0	0.00	0.43		86	16.3	11.7	
1959	90	16.9	16.5	3	32.3	20.8		1	11.1	22.2		0	0.00	0.38		94	17.6	11.6	
1960	108	20.0	17.2	3	27.0	19.8		1	9.3	21.8		0	0.00	0.39		72	13.4	11.5	
1961	107	19.2	17.6	1	9.3	19.0		1	9.3	21.4		0	0.00	0.34		94	16.9	11.9	
1962	112	19.6	18.0	2	17.5	18.1		6	53.6	21.7		0	0.00	0.35		71	12.5	11.9	
1963	101	17.5	18.2	3	28.8	17.2		4	39.6	21.1		0	0.00	0.28		96	16.6	12.2	
1964	102	17.1	18.5	1	9.7	16.3		2	19.6	19.9		0	0.00	0.26		74	12.4	11.3	
1965	109	17.8	18.1	0	0.0	15.8		1	9.2	19.0		0	0.00	0.25		73	11.9	11.5	
1966	117	18.7	17.7	1	8.5	15.3		0	0.0	19.0		0	0.00	0.26		94	15.0	11.7	
1967	95	14.9	17.2	3	30.6	14.8		1	10.5	18.3		0	0.00	0.21		84	13.1	11.2	
1968	96	14.7	16.9	1	10.3	14.3		2	20.8	18.3		0	0.00	0.24		77	11.8	11.9	
1969	106	16.1	16.3	2	18.5	13.2		4	37.7	18.1		0	0.00	0.19		89	13.5	11.9	
1970	84	12.8	16.0	0	0.0	13.0		1	11.9	18.2		0	0.00	0.18		79	12.0	11.7	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950-59	892	16.8	15.7	32	33.9	22.5		20	22.6	25.6		1	0.91	0.60		899	17.0	11.6	
1960-69	1053	17.6	17.6	17	16.0	16.4		22	21.0	19.9		0	0.00	0.28		824	13.7	11.7	
1950-69	1945	17.2	16.6	49	25.0	19.4		42	21.8	22.7		1	0.45	0.44		1723	15.3	11.7	
1970		12.8	16.0		0.0	13.0			11.9	18.2				0.18			12.0	11.7	

The following comments may be made on the Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was the same, and therefore during the period as a whole it was higher. This is in spite of the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1970 being 1.10.

During the first part of the period the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was lower.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 102.3% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1970 being 0.83.



South HerefordshireVital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7
1970		12.9	16.0		14.3	13.0		8.3	18.2		2.04	0.18		11.8	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1970 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1970



Ross U.D.Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	0	0.00	0.28	11	2.08	1.67	11	2.08	1.48	7	1.33	1.25	17	3.22	2.21
1951	0	0.00	0.30	11	2.06	1.66	8	1.50	1.56	7	1.31	1.33	15	2.81	2.34
1952	0	0.00	0.32	5	0.95	1.67	8	1.52	1.58	4	0.76	1.40	21	3.98	2.00
1953	2	0.38	0.34	10	1.89	1.65	8	1.51	1.54	12	2.27	1.42	35	6.62	1.93
1954	1	0.19	0.37	10	1.88	1.67	5	0.94	1.63	16	3.01	1.53	32	6.03	1.87
1955	3	0.56	0.39	14	2.63	1.67	10	1.88	1.67	9	1.69	1.61	17	3.20	1.88
1956	1	0.19	0.41	11	2.08	1.67	15	2.83	1.67	10	1.89	1.70	32	6.04	1.82
1957	2	0.38	0.42	12	2.28	1.67	11	2.09	1.64	15	2.85	1.72	24	4.55	1.70
1958	2	0.38	0.44	11	2.08	1.68	11	2.08	1.69	9	1.70	1.86	19	3.59	1.72
1959	2	0.38	0.46	9	1.69	1.68	15	2.81	1.66	12	2.25	1.87	22	4.13	1.58
1960	2	0.37	0.48	7	1.30	1.68	14	2.60	1.67	8	1.48	2.01	12	2.23	1.55
1961	4	0.72	0.49	11	1.97	1.67	18	3.23	1.67	8	1.44	2.07	16	2.87	1.57
1962	2	0.35	0.51	12	2.11	1.67	8	1.40	1.68	7	1.23	2.19	11	1.93	1.50
1963	2	0.35	0.52	9	1.56	1.66	10	1.73	1.71	12	2.08	2.29	24	4.15	1.47
1964	1	1.17	0.54	13	2.18	1.67	9	1.51	1.56	12	2.01	2.24	14	2.35	1.25
1965	7	0.14	0.55	13	2.13	1.67	13	2.13	1.64	7	1.14	2.38	14	2.29	1.23
1966	5	0.80	0.56	13	2.07	1.69	18	2.87	1.64	15	2.39	2.39	16	2.55	1.23
1967	2	0.31	0.58	13	2.03	1.70	17	2.66	1.59	17	2.66	2.67	12	1.88	0.82
1968	1	0.15	0.59	14	2.15	1.72	15	2.30	1.65	12	1.84	2.85	8	1.23	0.82
1969	4	0.61	0.61	10	1.52	1.74	13	1.98	1.63	19	2.89	2.86	14	2.13	0.78
1970	0	0.00	0.62	6	0.91	1.74	15	2.28	1.62	10	1.52	2.84	17	2.59	0.75

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Ross Tot- al No.	U.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Tot- al No.	U.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Tot- al No.	U.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Tot- al No.	U.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Tot- al No.	U.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
1950-59	13	0.25	0.37	104	1.96	1.67	102	1.92	1.61	101	1.91	1.57	234	4.42	1.91
1960-69	30	0.50	0.54	115	1.90	1.69	135	2.24	1.64	117	1.92	2.40	141	2.36	1.22
1950-69	43	0.37	0.46	219	1.93	1.68	237	2.08	1.63	218	1.91	1.98	375	3.39	1.56
1970		0.00	0.62		0.91	1.74		2.28	1.62		1.52	2.84		2.59	0.75

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, with death rates from cancer subdivided in to those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer, which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.



South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	Rate		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67		73	1.91	1.48		39	1.02	1.25		104	2.72	2.21	
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66		62	1.63	1.56		51	1.34	1.33		84	2.21	2.34	
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67		55	1.46	1.58		38	1.01	1.40		100	2.65	2.00	
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65		56	1.48	1.54		53	1.40	1.42		106	2.80	1.93	
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67		65	1.71	1.63		48	1.26	1.53		87	2.29	1.87	
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67		74	1.95	1.67		52	1.37	1.61		76	2.00	1.88	
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67		68	1.80	1.67		35	0.93	1.70		89	2.35	1.82	
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67		56	1.48	1.64		49	1.30	1.72		92	2.44	1.70	
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68		71	1.88	1.69		63	1.67	1.86		71	1.88	1.72	
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68		65	1.72	1.66		49	1.30	1.87		67	1.77	1.58	
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68		75	1.98	1.67		60	1.59	2.01		65	1.72	1.55	
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67		68	1.87	1.67		57	1.57	2.07		78	2.15	1.57	
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67		62	1.69	1.68		62	1.69	2.19		60	1.64	1.50	
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66		69	1.88	1.71		61	1.67	2.29		65	1.78	1.47	
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67		65	1.76	1.56		79	2.13	2.24		55	1.49	1.25	
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67		64	1.72	1.64		78	2.09	2.38		49	1.31	1.23	
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69		74	1.98	1.64		82	2.19	2.39		65	1.74	1.23	
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70		68	1.81	1.59		90	2.39	2.67		44	1.17	0.82	
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72		70	1.86	1.65		76	2.02	2.85		42	1.12	0.82	
1069	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74		69	1.85	1.62		86	2.30	2.84		55	1.47	0.75	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	
1970		0.59	0.62		1.69	1.74			1.85	1.62			2.30	2.84			1.47	0.75	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.



Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

## Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 31. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical,  
and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Laboratory Services

## Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	912
Milk	134
Ice Cream	87
Faeces	42
Food	8
	<u>1183</u>



Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesRoss U.D.Infectious DiseasesMeasles  
(excluding  
rubella)

M F

Under 1 year	-	2
1-	5	7
2-	10	5
3-	11	14
4-	14	10
5-	31	36
10-	2	1
15-	-	-
25 and over	-	-
Age unknown	1	1
Total	74	76

Whooping Cough

M F

Under 3 months	-	-
3-	-	-
6-	-	-
9-	-	1
1- year	-	1
2-	-	1
5-	-	-
10-	-	-
15-	-	-
20-	-	-
25-	-	-
35-	-	-
45-	-	-
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	-	3

Infective Jaundice

M F

Under 1 year	-	-
1-	-	-
2-	-	-
5-	-	-
10-	-	-
15-	1	-
20-	-	-
25-	1	1
35-	-	-
45-	-	-
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	2	1

Tuberculosis  
Respiratory

M F

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	1
-	-
-	1

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth HerefordshireInfectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	2	3	-	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	-
1-	11	12	-	1	-	-	5-	2	-
2-	20	15	-	-	1	-	15-	1	1
3-	21	26	-	-	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	22	21	-	-	1	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	68	68	-	-	1	3	Age unknown	-	-
10-	5	3	-	-	-	-			
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total	3	1
25 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Age unknown	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Total	152	149	-	1	3	3			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F		M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-
6-	1	-	2-	1	1	-	-
9-	-	1	5-	3	5	-	-
1- year	-	1	10-	1	4	-	-
2-	2	2	15-	2	1	-	-
5-	-	1	20-	-	1	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	1	3	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	2	1	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	1	1	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	1	1
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-					
75 and over	-	-	Total	11	17	1	1
Age unknown	-	-					
Total	3	5					



Ross U.D.Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>		
1950	7	1	8	1		1	9	1		1		1
1951	4	5	9	1		1	10	2		2		2
1952		3	3		2	2	5	2		2	1	3
1953		1	1		1	1	2	1		1		1
1954	1	3	4	2		2	6		1	1		1
1955		2	2				2					
1956	2		2	1		1	3	2		2		2
1957	5		5				5					
1958	2	3	5		1	1	6		1	1		1
1959	1		1				1					
1960		1	1				1					
1961	2		2		1	1	3	1	1	2		2
1962	1		1				1					
1963	3	1	4				4	2		2		2
1964	1		1				1					
1965	2	2	4				4					
1966	1		1		1	1	2					
1967	2	1	3				3					
1968	2		2				2	1		1		1
1969												
1970		1	1				1					

This table may be summarised as follows:-

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>		
1950-59	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
1960-69	1.4	0.5	1.9		0.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5		0.5
1950-69	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
1970		1	1				1					

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59 except Female Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>							
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>						
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			Total	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	male			male			male			male				
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9
1960-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
1950-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.



## Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

### Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the supply to the northern part of the town which is made from the Castlebrook boreholes. In order to maintain the supply it was again necessary to undertake emergency pumping from the Castle Brook, the water being passed through carbon filters and fed into the aeration tank, to be mixed with water obtained from the boreholes. This emergency pumping was still required at the end of the year. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements. The chlorine dose was increased but some unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained, and flushing out was undertaken to improve these conditions.

Where unsatisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained on the samples taken in the town, these have been investigated and action taken on the findings. This has usually entailed a visit to the property to check the conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of "dead end" mains, followed by resampling.

All 2175 dwelling houses and all 6570 population are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Sewage Disposal Works is badly overloaded and is taking over six times dry weather flow for most of the 24 hours of every day.

The Department of the Environment have approved the Scheme for the extension of the works and it is expected that the work on the extension will commence in the Spring of 1971.

### Rivers and Streams

All streams in the area for which the Council has responsibility have been cleaned at least once during the year and no complaints of contamination have been received.

### Closet Accommodation

There are no houses in the area on the conservancy system.

### Public Cleansing

There have been no changes during the year in the arrangements for refuse collection and disposal.

The raising of the level of Field 274 by the use of strictly controlled tipping continues.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The Tabular Statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Abattoir	2	Licensed Premises	4
Bakehouses	4	Markets	89
Building Work in Progress	57	Milk retailers	25
Camping Sites	16	Milk sampling	22
Caravan Sites	25	Nuisances Smell	12
Dairies	4	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	39
Drainage	29	Petroleum	15
Factories with mechanical power	18	Pigeons	147
Factories without mechanical power	2	Public Lavatories	14
Flooding	2	Rodent Control	647
Food Premises	38	Schools	4
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	27	School Kitchens	3
Housing Consolidated Regulations	23	Scrap Metal Dealers	3
Housing Other	57	Sewage Disposal	1
Ice Cream Registered Premises	29	Swimming Pools	70
Improvement Grants	112	Unsound Food	14
Infectious Disease	6	Verminous Premises	8
Insects	8	Water Supply	227
		Work Places	5
		Total	1808

Shops and Offices

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Table A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of regd. premises at end of year	No. of regd. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	3	38	2
Retail Shops	3	88	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses			
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens		27	2
Fuel storage depots			
Total	6	153	5

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds  
(including general inspections)  
to registered premises = 112



Table CAnalysis by workplace of persons employed in  
registered premises at end of year

<u>Class of workplace</u> (1)	<u>Number of persons employed</u> (2)
Offices	229
Retail Shops	342
Wholesale departments, warehouses	
Catering establishments open to the public	81
Canteens	
Fuel storage depots	
	<hr/>
	Total 652
	<hr/>
	Total Males 256
	Total Females 396

Camping Sites

Four sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No new licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 100.

Caravan Sites

No new licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Smoke Abatement

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

Noise Abatement

No complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year.

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

There are swimming baths at the Grammar School, the Secondary Modern School, and the Woodville Rubber Company. The water in all three baths is chlorinated and filtered and all three are hydraulically cleaned. 55 samples were taken from the three baths during the year, 53 of which were satisfactory.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

(a)	by private enterprise	=	10
(b)	by the local authority	=	24

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

(a)	by private enterprise	=	14
(b)	by the local authority	=	Nil

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	=	3
(b)	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	=	4
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	=	26
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	=	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	=	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	=	14
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	=	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Under-takings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Sections 26 Housing Act 1961	No. of houses = 9
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein = 9
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	No. of houses = Nil
	Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	No. of dwellings = Nil
Number of PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed	= 2
	From parts of buildings to be closed	= 4
Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed	= 1
	From parts of buildings to be closed	= 1
HOUSES in which Defects were remedied (Other than Unfit Houses made Fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts		= 3



Section F    Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	4
Butchers	8
Catering Establishments	25
Dairies and Milk Retailers	23
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	9
Grocers	18
	<hr/>
Total	92
	<hr/>

The number of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or under Local Acts and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	4
Fish Fryers	3
Ice Cream Purveyors	28
Meat Preserving Manufacturers	3
Meat Producing Manufacturers	4
	<hr/>
Total	42
	<hr/>
Dairies	2
Milk Distributors	23

The number of inspections of registered food premises

Inspections have been made of all premises where ice cream is stored and sold and the other registered food premises have also been inspected. All were satisfactory.

Any new educational activity (e.g. inauguration of clean food guilds or of lectures on food hygiene) and the progress of established educational activity

Lectures on the work of the Public Health Department and on Food Hygiene in particular were again given to senior pupils at the Secondary Modern School.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned canned and prepacked foods are collected by the Refuse Department and disposed of, after treatment by disinfectants or dyes, by deep burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Special examination of a Stock or of a consignment of food

A consignment of 9 gammons of bacon was examined, 7 of which were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

2 cwts 81 lbs. of biscuits, 1 cwt 14 lbs. of fresh meat, 93 lbs. of rice, 31 lbs. of canned meat, 18 lbs. of fresh fish, and 427 cans of evaporated milk, were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959-63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	4
Butchers	8
Catering Establishments	25
Dairies	2
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	9
Grocers	18
	<hr/>
Total	71

All 71 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except 4 of the greengrocers and all 67 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

There is no slaughter house in the district.



Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	15	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	5	-	-
Total	58	20	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-





COUNTY OBSERVATORY,

ROSS-on-WYE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER  
FOR  
1 9 7 0

RAINFALL above AVERAGE, but SUNSHINE DEFICIENT

Total Rainfall exceeded the 100 year average by nearly 3 inches whilst sunshine was deficient by  $55\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Other features of the year's weather were the mean temperature slightly exceeding average, the severe thunderstorm on June 11th with hailstones as big as walnuts, and the warmest autumn since 1959.

The wettest months were January and November. The high rainfall of June and August was due to thunderstorms. October was the driest month for the second year in succession. The summer rainfall was the highest since 1931.

The summer was a trifle warmer than average - June being the warmest month. On five days temperature rose to 80 deg. F. or more - three times in June and once in July and August.

The coldest month was February, but March had the largest deficiency in temperature. November showed the greatest excess warmth.

In the matter of sunshine, February was outstanding with the largest excess above average, whilst August and April each had a large deficit.

The heaviest snowfall occurred in February.

The coldest day was December 27th with maximum temperature 31 deg. F. and the warmest night, that of July 7th/8th had a minimum temperature of 62 deg. F. An "absolute drought" of 21 days lasted from May 21st to June 10th.

NOTES ON THE MONTHS

JANUARY Its rainfall was the highest since 1943. For the 4th successive year, temperature was above normal. Early in the month 27.8 hours sunshine were recorded in 4 successive days (4th to 7th) an unusual experience for time of year. This was followed by a gloomy period lasting until 21st, with sun on only one day (0.1 hour). The prevailing wind was from the SOUTH-EAST, a rare direction at any time of year.

FEBRUARY The coldest month for third successive year. Bright sunshine was the highest since 1949. Considerable snowfall on 12th and 17th reaching a depth of 3 to 4 inches, but it melted quickly.

MARCH This was a wintry month - especially the first half when on the coldest day (4th) temperature did not rise above 36 deg. F. Yet the prevailing wind - as in February - was from WEST!

APRIL was the coldest for 34 years - in fact only two Aprils have been colder, viz. - in 1936 and 1922, since temperature records began 95 years ago. As in 1922 so in 1970, the month opened with a snowstorm. Northerly winds prevailed in first half of the month.



MAY in complete contrast to the preceding months, was exceptionally warm - the warmest May since 1952. No ground frost was registered - the first time this has happened since 1920. Sunshine nearly reached average, thanks to the second half of the month when 100.5 hours were recorded in the last 15 days.

JUNE was sunniest and warmest month of the year. It had not held the latter distinction since 1960. The rainfall was highest since 1954. The thunderstorm on the 11th established a new high record rainfall for a June day viz: 2.34 inches in under 3 hours. It was the third fall to exceed 2 inches in a day in June since 1954.

JULY was cool and cloudy. Nevertheless it gave the hottest day of the year - and the highest JULY temperature since 1948, though equalled in 1949. It was also highest temperature in ANY month since 1948.

This hot day was succeeded by the warmest night of the year with minimum temperature 62 deg.F. The month passed without any thunder.

AUGUST was a month of high rainfall and near normal temperature. During first 13 days only one day had maximum temperature below 70 deg. F. On the 19th temperature was unseasonably low not rising above 55 deg. Temperature remained at or above 60 deg. on 5 nights. Sunshine was deficient for fifth year in succession.

SEPTEMBER was the warmest since 1961. Its highest temperature, 78 deg.F, was not recorded until the 28th, the highest for late September since 1913 - and the highest September reading since 1961.

There was no ground frost - thus making the 5 month period from May onwards entirely frost-free.

OCTOBER was the driest month of the year - for second year running. A "partial drought" lasted 39 days from September 16th to October 24th inclusive, with only 0.39 inch rainfall.

There was only one air frost. It was the 6th successive October with temperature above normal and the sixth in succession deficient in sunshine.

NOVEMBER was a wet month. Like October it experienced only one air frost - making the autumn exceptionally frost free. Sunshine slightly exceeded average. Sunshine on the 15th (8.2 hours) was highest on record for mid-November.

DECEMBER was the driest since 1933. First 21 days had mainly mild weather, but the remaining 10 days were sufficiently cold to make the month's mean temperature sub-normal. There was slight snow on 4 days. On the 3rd, minimum shade temperature was as high as 50 deg. The 27th was the coldest day (maximum temperature 31 deg.)

Subjoined are the usual Tables of Statistics.

F.J. PARSONS, M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), F.R.Met.Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER



TABLE I

SHADE TEMPERATURE (deg. FAHR.) in Stevenson Screen  
4 feet above grass

Month	Mean 1970	Normal 70 years ⌘	Deviation from Normal	E x t r e m e s			
				Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	40.3	39.4	+ 0.9	51.2	22	18.2	7
Feb.	38.7	40.1	- 1.4	52.9	2	19.6	15
March	39.8	42.9	- 3.1	58.2	20	24.5	3
April	44.9	47.5	- 2.6	59.7	21	27.7	11
May	55.9	53.3	+ 2.6	76.3	5	40.9	1
June	61.2	58.6	+ 2.6	83.4	10	45.1	26
July	60.1	61.8	- 1.7	87.6	7	43.9	22
Aug.	60.7	60.9	- 0.2	80.0	3	42.1	18
Sept.	58.7	56.7	+ 2.0	77.6	28	38.5	15
Oct.	51.6	49.7	+ 1.9	67.0	4	30.5	10
Nov.	47.6	43.9	+ 3.7	62.6	2	28.7	16
Dec.	39.7	40.4	- 0.7	55.8	3	24.6	9
Year	49.9	49.6	+ 0.3	87.6	July 7th	18.2	Jan. 7th

⌘ Normals are for period 1881 to 1950

All temperatures have been converted from deg. Centigrade

TABLE II

EARTH TEMPERATURE (deg. F.)

Month	At One Foot		At Four Feet		No. of Nights with Ground Frost	Lowest Temper- ature	Date
	Mean	Deviation from Normal ⌀	Mean	Deviation from Normal ⌀			
Jan.	40.0	+ 0.2	43.5	- 0.3	18	11.0	5
Feb.	38.7	- 1.0	42.8	+ 0.1	14	16.4	13
March	39.6	- 2.8	42.1	- 1.4	22	14.5	3
April	45.5	- 2.2	45.2	- 1.5	17	17.6	2
May	55.6	+ 1.5	51.1	+ 0.1	0	33.3	22
June	62.3	+ 2.2	57.3	+ 1.5	0	37.8	26
July	61.4	- 1.9	58.9	- 0.3	0	35.8	22
August	62.0	- 0.4	59.9	- 0.3	0	37.8	18
Sept.	59.4	+ 0.7	58.7	- 0.3	0	34.2	15
Oct.	53.3	+ 1.0	55.8	+ 0.7	6	28.1	21
Nov.	47.9	+ 2.3	51.7	+ 1.6	7	21.6	16
Dec.	42.5	+ 0.9	47.5	+ 1.4	16	18.0	26, 31
Year	50.7	+ 0.1	51.2	+ 0.1	105	11.0	Jan. 5

⌀ Normals are for 40 years 1921 to 1960

TABLE III

RAINFALL (24 hrs. to 9 a.m. - G.M.T. - daily)  
as measured in Standard gauge (5 inches dia.)

Rim: 1 ft. above grass  
Height above sea level - 223 feet

Month	Total Depth (Inches)			Highest Date	No. of rain days $\phi$	Duration of Rainfall (Hours and 10ths)	
	1970	Average $\Sigma$	Deviation from Average				
Jan.	5.77	2.73	+ 3.04	1.25	29	22	113.0
Feb.	2.04	2.06	- 0.02	0.34	2	16	43.2
March	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.76	12	18	40.1
April	1.42	1.88	- 0.46	0.24	24	20	38.0
May	1.57	2.16	- 0.39	0.34	8	13	27.6
June	4.52	1.95	+ 2.57	2.35	11	10	27.3
July	1.73	2.31	- 0.58	0.41	24	11	30.7
Aug.	3.85	2.50	+ 1.35	1.20	7	12	43.7
Sept.	1.62	2.42	- 0.80	0.46	8	11	22.5
Oct.	0.74	2.98	- 2.24	0.19	26	13	16.4
Nov.	5.37	2.82	+ 2.55	1.02	6	23	114.7
Dec.	0.87	2.80	- 1.93	0.24	5	14	21.8
Year	31.47	28.58	+ 2.89	2.31	June	183	539.0

11

N.B. All measurements have been converted from millimetres to inches.

$\Sigma$  Averages are for 100 years (1861 to 1960)

$\phi$  A "rain-day" is one with at least .005 inch.

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE (in Hours and 10ths)  
as registered by a Campbell-Stokes Recorder 35 feet  
above ground

Month	Duration		Deviation from Average	Highest Daily Record	Date	No. of sunless days	Maximum temperature in sun's rays (deg. F)	Date
	1970	Average $\Sigma$						
Jan.	45.1	53.1	- 8.0	7.4	6	17	94	2: 22
Feb.	100.2	68.9	+ 31.3	8.7	14	3	106	23
March	108.6	114.1	- 5.5	10.2	5	5	119	22
April	125.6	153.0	- 27.4	12.8	29	0	126	19
May	182.5	186.9	- 4.4	12.6	20	3	144	27
June	218.5	199.2	+ 19.3	14.9	4	0	143	2
July	164.8	181.3	- 16.5	14.4	11	0	143	7: 11
Aug.	140.8	169.9	- 29.1	12.8	11	2	138	2: 7
Sept.	138.8	129.9	+ 8.9	10.9	20	0	136	5
Oct.	80.9	97.6	- 16.7	9.0	21	6	122	1
Nov.	60.8	58.3	+ 2.5	8.2	15	11	107	3: 5
Dec.	39.8	49.8	- 10.0	6.9	31	12	95	1: 4
Year	1406.4	1462.0	- 55.6	14.9	June 4	59	144	May 27

$\Sigma$  Average 1916 to 1960 (45 years)

$\phi$  from Black Bulb thermometers in vacuo, on the Tower.



TABLE V

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (in inches of Mercury)  
corrected for Sea-Level and temperature 32 deg. Fahr.

Month	Mean	Deviation from Normal	E X T R E M E S			
			Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	29.664	- 0.296	30.223	31	28.980	11
Feb.	29.808	- 0.188	30.593	28	29.072	12
March	29.920	- 0.083	30.484	16	29.166	4
April	29.921	- 0.025	30.273	14	29.262	25
May	30.018	+ 0.030	30.484	18	29.540	7
June	30.036	+ 0.004	30.408	2	29.579	30
July	29.950	- 0.027	30.326	16: 17	29.522	9
Aug.	29.974	- 0.006	30.250	1	29.373	16
Sept.	29.962	- 0.050	30.325	22	29.206	9
Oct.	30.091	+ 0.123	30.484	23	29.472	6
Nov.	29.740	- 0.175	30.344	26	28.586	19
Dec.	30.233	+ 0.253	30.874	8	29.630	29
Year	29.943	- 0.037	30.874	Dec. 8	28.586	Nov. 19

All values have been converted from Millibars to inches.

TABLE VI

PREVAILING WIND and RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Prevailing Wind Direction ✕	Percentage of all observations	Relative Humidity (100 per cent = Mean saturation)		
			Percentage	Minimum ø	Date
Jan.	South-East	22	90	66	1
Feb.	West	33	79	51	20
March	West	31	77	40	2
April	South-West	32	77	34	8
May	West	23	74	41	5
June	North-East	28	71	31	10
July	West	24	74	44	7:11:16:22
Aug.	North-East & S.W.	17 each	79	45	2
Sept.	South-West	36	77	32	24
Oct.	South-West	39	82	50	7: 21
Nov.	South-West	36	84	46	3
Dec.	North	23	85	60	5
Year	South-West	27	79	31	June 10

✕ derived from six observations  
daily at 3-hourly intervals.

ø obtained from the self-recording  
Hygrograph.







